

# Solicitors' Journal & Reporter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

## CONTENTS.

### JOURNAL.

CURRENT TOPICS:—	
The Committee on Land Titles and Transfer .....	875
Liability of the Shipowner for Loss of Life or Personal Injuries ..	875
Conditions of Sale as to Right of Vendor to rescind .....	875
Notice to Persons Interested of Payment into Court .....	876
LEADS:—	
The Evidence given before the Land Titles and Transfer Com- mittee .....	876
CLASH OF THE WEEK .....	877
Happy-go-Lucky Conveyancing .....	878
SOCIETIES .....	878
APPOINTMENTS, ETC. ....	880
OBITUARY .....	880
LEGAL NEWS .....	880
New Orders, ETC. ....	881
The Bar of England and Ireland .....	882
PUBLIC COMPANIES .....	883
LONDON GAZETTES, &c., &c. ....	883
PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES .....	

### NOTES OF CASES.

In re Sceptre Licensed Victuallers' Fire Insurance Company (Limited) .....	877
Vincent v. Flagstaff Mining Company of Utah. Snell v. Same ....	877

To CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return MSS. forwarded to him.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

THE EVIDENCE given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Land Titles and Transfer has been published this week; and while pointing to some conclusions which every one would expect—as for instance the hopeless failure of the Land Transfer Act, 1874, and the extreme difficulty in a country where ownership is so complicated as in England of devising any satisfactory system of registration of title—it brings out some results which we fancy will be a surprise to a portion of the public. Solicitors expressing an anxious desire for shorter deeds and simplification of real property law; a member of an eminent firm in large conveyancing practice confiding to the committee that "there is no deed ever prepared which might not be expressed in one-third of the words, with equal or more lucidity," and adding that he had upon one or two occasions sent drafts to another draftsman for the purpose of striking out all unnecessary words; a general wish expressed by the solicitors examined by the committee for the adoption of payment in conveyancing matters by a scale of commission—all these circumstances will hardly agree with the notions of people who derive their impressions of the legal profession from the stage or the novel; yet the evidence represents, we believe, the course in which professional ideas have for some time run. But nothing in this bulky blue-book will strike the general reader with greater surprise than the fact that one of the most eminent real property lawyers of the day falls foul of abstracts of title, and expresses a desire to get rid of them altogether; then proceeds to attack the law of mortgages, than which he thinks "nothing requires improvement more," and finally confesses to an opinion rather in favour of making real property divisible in case of intestacy as personal property. A revolutionary conveyancer is a product peculiar to our day, but Mr. Joshua Williams' suggested reforms have of ten a knack of coming to pass.

SINCE THE FIRST SHOCK of the recent calamity on the Thames has passed away, a good deal of attention has naturally been directed to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to the limitation of the liability of the shipowner for damages for loss of life or personal injuries. The general scope of these provisions will be known to our readers; but it may be worth while to draw attention to the course adopted by the Chancery Division of the High Court in exercising its useful jurisdiction, under section 514 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of entertaining proceedings at the suit of a shipowner against whom numerous claims for damages are made or apprehended, for the purpose of determining the amount of his liability, and distributing the amount recoverable from him among the several claimants. According to section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, the damages recoverable in respect of loss of life or personal injury, "either alone or together with loss or damage to ship, boats, goods," &c., are limited (where the owner is not actually in fault) to an aggregate amount not exceeding £15 for each ton of the ship's tonnage. The course adopted in the Chancery chambers in an action under section 514 of the Act of 1854, was clearly laid down by the late Master of the Rolls in *Glaholm v. Barker* (14 W. R. 1006). The total amount for which the owner is liable is first taken at £15 per registered ton of the ship. Then the course is to ascertain the damage suffered by each person as if there were no limit to the owner's liability, and when this damage has been so ascertained the sum for which the shipowner is liable is applied in payment of the damages; if the amount of damage is equal to, or less than, the amount of liability, all the claimants are paid in full; the balance in the latter case being paid to the shipowner; but if the aggregate amount of damage is greater than the sum for which the shipowner is liable, the amount for which he is liable is paid rateably among the claimants in proportion to the amount of their damages. Interest will be added to the amount for which the shipowner is liable, and it seems that he will also be liable beyond the statutory limit for the costs of assessing the damages. Lord Selborne stated, in a case of this kind heard in 1872, that the experience gained in *Glaholm v. Barker* had shown that all the claims in actions of this description might be settled in chambers without incurring much expense.

WE DREW ATTENTION some time ago to the modification introduced by the Liverpool Law Society, in their new form of conditions of sale of real property, in the ordinary condition enabling the vendor to rescind. There can be no doubt that this condition is capable of being used, and is used, most unfairly, both as a means to drive the purchaser into acceptance of the title, and also sometimes as a means of enabling a vendor who has got an offer of a better price to wriggle out of his contract. The disposition of the courts was formerly strongly in favour of construing this condition stringently; they held, for instance, that it was waived if the vendor entered into negotiations to remove objections, and they limited the "unwillingness" referred to in the condition, holding that a vendor was bound to show some reasonable ground for his unwillingness to comply with the purchaser's requisition—as Lord Justice Turner said, he could not annul the sale, *breve manu*, without making any attempt to answer the requisitions. In the recent case of *Bowman v. Hyland* (26 W. R. 877), Vice-Chancellor Hall had to construe a condition which, contrary to the usual practice, appears to have been limited to objections or requisitions "which the vendor shall be unwilling, on the ground of expense or otherwise, to comply with." A vendor in February, 1877, sold the inheritance in fee of a piece of land, to which it subsequently appeared he was entitled only for the residue of a term of years expiring in July, 1877. The purchaser objected that the vendor could not make any

title, and after some negotiation, the vendor gave notice to the purchaser, on the day on which the term ended, that he rescinded the sale, and tendered him the deposit. The Vice-Chancellor held that the condition did not apply to a case where the vendor could not make any title at all; it applied only where there was a requisition capable of being complied with between vendor and purchaser. "The purchaser," he remarked, "says in effect: 'I do not make an objection or requisition in respect of anything which you can cure. I do not require you to remove the objection or requisition by purchasing the interest of the freeholder which you have contracted to sell and to which you have shown no title.' *Non constat* that the freeholder would be willing to sell." In other words, in order to enable the vendor under such a condition as that in the recent case to rescind on the ground that he is "unwilling" to answer the requisition, he must be able to answer it if he likes.

IN A PARAGRAPH which has gone the round of the papers relating to the discovery of a fund bequeathed for the benefit of unmarried orphan daughters of merchants and tradesmen in Manchester and Salford, which had been paid into court under the Trustee Relief Act, it is said that "the court does not consider it any part of its duty to advise those who may be interested when such events occur, but leaves the discovery to accident;" and a correspondent of a daily paper has taken up the cry and enlarged on the "dishonesty" of the "Court of Chancery" in leaving *cestui que trust* in this unhappy ignorance of their rights. We need hardly say that, as regards the present practice, this is nonsense. Every lawyer knows that when trustees pay money into court under the Trustee Relief Act, an affidavit must be made by the trustees paying in which discloses to the best of their knowledge and belief the names of the persons entitled to the fund and their places of residence; and, besides this, it is provided by the Chancery Funds Orders, 1874 (rule 5), that notice of payment into court shall be given forthwith by the trustees to the several persons named in the affidavit as being interested in or entitled to the money. We should be glad to know from the indignant denouncer of the "dishonesty" of the High Court, what other means he would have adopted to bring to the knowledge of persons supposed to be entitled the fact of the payment into court? The only additional precaution which occurs to us is the employment as a chancery bellman of some unemployed official—say the junior official referee.

On Thursday Mr. J. Pryce Evans, solicitor, of Aberaeron, South Wales, fell dead while playing cricket in the field near Cilgarran, in a match between the Vale of Aeron and the Aberaeron clubs. The cause of death was heart disease.

The Crown agents for the colonies have just made public a statement of various sums of money which have accrued to sundry persons formerly connected with the colony of the Cape, and for which no legal representatives have as yet put in a claim. The catalogue comprises about 600 entries, most of the names being of Dutch extraction, such as "Van Wyck," "Bonthuys," "Schonken," "Engelbrecht," "Van Ryneveldt," "Kell," "Van Niekirk," &c. There are, however, also a goodly number of Scotch, and several English and Irish names in the list. The properties and "estates" unclaimed vary from £1,165 7s. 8d., the highest, down to 4s. 7d. Among the entries are the following:—"The unknown heirs of Sam, a Pingo, £26"; "the estates of the late Jim, £7 4s. 5d."; "Mjwell, a Montate, £62 10s."; "the unknown heirs of Jack, a Zulu, £16"; "the unknown heirs of Hendrich, a Hottentot, £7 4s. 10s."; "the unknown heirs of Jan, a Kaffir, £15 13s. 8d."; "the unknown heirs of the late Margaretha de Villiers, married to Gert Smith, £51 1s. 9d." The entire list will be found in *extenso* in the London Gazette of the 3rd inst., where it occupies about five pages.

## THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER COMMITTEE.

### I.

A BLUE-BOOK which has been looked for with unusual interest has been published this week. The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Land Titles and Transfer decided, as we announced at the time, that as it would not be in their power to conclude their investigation in the recent session, they should report the evidence already taken, with a recommendation that they should be re-appointed in the next session. The blue-book above referred to contains the evidence already given before the committee.

Under the terms of the resolution appointing the committee, the inquiry was to be directed to three heads, viz., (1) simplifying the title to land; (2) facilitating the transfer of land; and (3) preventing frauds on purchasers and mortgagees of land. In a sense the two first heads are so closely connected as to be almost necessarily considered together. If you simplify the title to land you remove the main cause of expense and delay in the transfer of land; and it is not, indeed, very easy to see how you can materially facilitate the transfer of land without simplifying the title. The committee appear to have judiciously combined these two heads, and the result of their labours, so far, has been to elicit evidence of great value, though, as we shall hereafter point out, it is, perhaps necessarily as yet, imperfect and rather one-sided.

Before dealing with the evidence on these heads, however, it will be convenient to notice the results of the evidence already given on the last head, as to preventing frauds on purchasers and mortgagees. On this subject we have some valuable evidence by Mr. Leary, who was the chairman of the aggregate meeting of all the solicitors whose clients were affected by the Dimsdale frauds, and also chairman of the committee of investigation appointed at that meeting, and, from his former practice in Yorkshire, is thoroughly familiar with the working of the West Riding Registry. This gentleman, in answer to the question whether the Yorkshire system of registration would have a tendency to prevent such frauds as Dimsdale's, said that, "speaking from his knowledge of those frauds it would have been impossible that in Yorkshire any careful solicitor could have been deceived as a very large number of most careful solicitors were deceived in that case. We should have made search in the registry, and we should have found the incumbrances which had been previously existing." He afterwards added that "some of the Dimsdale frauds could not have been discovered by means of registration, but I believe registration would have prevented them; that is to say, the necessity of registering would have deterred Dimsdale from putting a false deed upon the register." He had scarcely ever known, in his long experience of the Yorkshire registry, of a fraudulent deed being placed upon the register, and he thought a man would consider well before he would place a forgery or a deed which was absolutely fraudulent upon a register over which the fingers of scores of professional men were passing every day. He thought that if to such a registry as that in the West Riding there could be added an index of properties it would be all he could desire. Mr. Bosanquet, of the firm of Mullens & Bosanquet, solicitors to the London Banking Association, who was concerned for one of the victims in the Downe frauds, expressed an opinion that the frauds would have been impossible in a register county, except by personating the vendor or mortgagor. He thought that the registration of a memorial only of the deed would answer the purpose of preventing fraud. Mr. Whitcombe, of Gloucester, expressed an opinion that a scheme for registration of deeds "would go a very long way to prevent frauds." And Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., enumerated as one of the advantages of his proposal for a registry of deeds that it would give

comparative security against fraud. Mr. Pickard, the deputy-registrar of the West Riding Registry, testifies that that institution is a very valuable protection against fraud; and as it can really serve no other purpose than protection against fraud, it is significant that it should have existed ever since 1704 in one of the most populous and important counties in England; that, according to Mr. Learoyd, "the Yorkshire people have great faith in their registry; they believe it to be a great protection," and that, according to Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., "as far as he has ever heard, the Yorkshire registers are considered a boon by the people of Yorkshire; he had many opportunities of talking to solicitors from Yorkshire, and as far as he had ever heard there never had been a complaint against them." There is a general impression that Yorkshiremen are not in the habit of submitting tamely to institutions involving fees and trouble from which they think they derive no advantage.

On the other hand several practitioners of great experience were disposed both to disparage the utility of any system of registration as a protection against fraud, and to doubt the need for any such protection. Mr. Frere said that the Dimsdale frauds "could have been perpetrated with the greatest ease in a register county"; that no registration with which he was acquainted did, as a matter of fact, operate as a protection against fraud, and that in the whole of his forty-eight years' experience he had only been exposed to one case of fraud. But he afterwards admitted that such frauds as occurred in *Lloyd v. Attwood*—where a man mortgaged his estate six times over to people, every one of whom believed him to be the owner of an unincumbered estate—would be impossible if everybody had been compelled to register his deed. And he afterwards added that "he had never, except on compulsion, dealt with any gentleman that he did not feel he could trust." Mr. H. T. Young allowed that registration in some cases did prevent fraud; "I believe," he said, "that in some cases it would be useful to prevent fraud, but I much agree with a great criminal lawyer whom I was talking to a short time ago, who said, 'Do what you will and have what plan you please, if a set of men are determined to defraud you, they will find means to evade whatever statute you bring in.' I believe that you could not have any registration which would perfectly protect you, and the protection that you get would be so small, and would apply to so few cases, that if it were made compulsory it would be a dreadful hamper upon the mass of land-owners, and it is not right that they should suffer in order to give protection to a few." He did not consider that any registration was advantageous; the present state of things was preferable to any registration. Mr. E. P. Wolstenholme, the eminent conveyancer, lent the sanction of his authority to Mr. Young's depressing view of the utter impotence of legislation to cope with the ingenuity of the perpetrators of land frauds. The Attwood frauds, he admitted, would have been prevented by any system of registration, but he supposed that the men who would want to commit a fraud would invent another way suitable to the registration of deeds. And Mr. Bartlett, of Liverpool, a gentleman whose knowledge and experience are undoubted, gives testimony as to the infrequent occurrence of land frauds. He admitted that any registration would be some security against frauds, but doubted whether it would be worth the cost; he thought the public had been a little too much frightened by what they had heard lately of these frauds; they took place comparatively rarely, and in the country they had the additional protection that the solicitors on each side knew each other, and for that reason it was almost impossible for frauds to be committed.

The evidence so far given as to the efficacy of a register for prevention of fraud seems to come to this: a register would prevent certain kinds of fraud; it would not prevent all land fraud, and, we may add, no reasonable man would expect it to do so.

Whether the number and importance of the cases of land fraud which it would prevent are sufficient to justify the imposition on all persons dealing with land of a system of registry similar to that practised in Yorkshire and Middlesex, in which registration offers no appreciable advantage except prevention of certain frauds, is not a question which can be decided upon the evidence already given. The committee will, doubtless, take measures to obtain more complete evidence as to the frequency and importance of land frauds. We shall consider hereafter the evidence in relation to proposals for obtaining other advantages from a registry than mere protection against fraud.

## Cases of the Week.

**COMPANY—INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN ADVERTISEMENT OF WINDING-UP PETITION—NO ACTION COMMENCED—COMPANIES ACT, 1862, s. 85—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, s. 25, SUB-SECTION 8.**—In the case of *In re Sceptre Licensed Victuallers' Fire Insurance Company, Limited*, in which an interim order, as we mentioned last week, was granted, the motion to restrain the advertisement or further proceedings in a winding-up petition was renewed before Hawkins, J., vacation judge, on the 11th inst. The objection to the petition was that it was not presented *bonâ fide*, and the injunction was sought on the authority of the cases of *Cadiz Waterworks Company v. Barnett* (23 W. R. 208, L. R. 19 Eq. 182) and *The Niger Merchants Company v. Capper* (25 W. R. 365). On the 11th inst. the petitioners appeared and took the preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the court that no action had been commenced as in the cases relied on, and that in the matter of the petition itself in which the motion was made, there was no jurisdiction to make the order. It was argued that the entire jurisdiction in a winding up was given to the court by the Companies Act, 1862, and that no provision was made for any such application. On the other hand, the applicants contended that, under the Judicature Act, 1873, s. 25, sub-section 8, the court had ample power in any proceeding to make interlocutory orders. Hawkins, J., although inclined to think he had jurisdiction even on the petition to make the order, thought that, as the technical objection had been taken, it would be better to allow the motion to stand over for a week so as to enable the applicants to commence an action. The affidavits that had been already filed could be re-sworn and refilled in the action when commenced, so as to save the expense of fresh affidavits and copies.

**COMPANY—DEBENTURE-HOLDERS—ASSENT OF DEFENDANT COMPANY TO HEARING OF APPEAL IN AMERICA.**—In two cases of *Vincent v. The Flagstaff Mining Company of Utah and Suel v. the same Company*, a motion was made before the vacation judge on the 11th inst., by one debenture-holder on behalf of himself and all the other debenture-holders that the company might be ordered to give the necessary consent, and to do all other things necessary to have an appeal from a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Utah in America, in an action of *Tarbot v. the Company*, set down and entered for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States. The actions were by debenture-holders, but the plaintiff having the conduct now appeared and stated that he had not had time to consider the application, and wished it to stand over to enable him to do so. The applicant contended that the matter was very pressing and really for the interest of all parties, and asked for an immediate order. The company did not appear, but had been served with notice of the motion. Hawkins, J., made the order, which was, however, not to be drawn up till Saturday the 14th inst., and if before that time the plaintiff, who was in the meantime to consider the question, objected to the motion, then it was to stand to next Wednesday, otherwise the order was to be dated as on Saturday.

It is stated that the cost of taking the poll of the Manchester ratepayers as to the Thirlmere scheme will be from £1,600 to £1,700.



## HAPPY-GO-LUCKY CONVEYANCING.

Among the witnesses examined before the select committee on Land Titles and Transfer was Mr. John William Campbell, who said he was secretary of several building societies in Sunderland; that he had personally carried out 2,800 mortgages for the societies, and about 4,600 conveyances. After remarking, "We never trust to solicitors on any account; we have great fault to find with them; there is scarcely a deed that comes into the office that is perfect," this gentleman gave the following account of the conveyancing practice in the building societies' office:—I have here the conveyance of my house, which is copyhold.

Mr. Lewis: Have you any covenant of surrender?—No.  
Chairman: Then I suppose you never get the legal estate?—No, you cannot get it in Sunderland.  
Then, practically, you proceed as if you had enfranchised?—Yes.

Mr. Lewis: You have shown this deed to the chairman, which is a conveyance of a piece of copyhold land to you in fee, is it not?—I do not get the fee.

Did you draw this deed?—No.

You are aware that it is a conveyance to a trustee, are you not?—Yes.

This is treated as a freehold estate, is it not?—Yes, it is treated as a freehold, though copyhold.

Then I see there is a total disregard of any previous title here; there is no covenant for the production of title deeds?—You must be content with what you can get. If you do not take that you will get nothing.

You reduce, practically, the conveyance of land to the sale of wool principle; you charmingly disregard all previous title, and the nature of the title, whether copyhold or freehold?—Yes.

And you bring the transfer of land to a new position altogether?—Yes.

I need not be surprised, then, under those circumstances, that you think solicitors are the authors of all the mischief?—They are the authors of all the mischief with us.

I suppose the real principle on which you work is rough and ready; right or wrong, get to a conclusion as soon as you can?—No; when a deed is brought to us, the committee go into the deed themselves; some have been bankers, some have been in law offices, and some have a smattering of legal education.

And including the gentlemen who have a smattering of legal education, they all go into it?—Yes.

Your society has no lawyer, I suppose?—My society is open to any lawyer.

Do lawyers see the deeds after the smatterers and others have gone into them; then are the lawyers called in?—Yes.

Do they express any opinion upon the deed?—No; they go into the description of the property, and if it is an incorrect description of the property, we insist upon it being put right.

You do not go into the title?—The descent of the title we leave entirely to the lawyer. For instance, a non-professional man turns over a deed, and sees one seal on, and he sees no signature to it; that man will ask, why is not that deed signed.

The arbitrator appointed under the Epping Forest Act has given notice to all persons claiming to have an interest in lands belonging to the forest, inclosed since 1851, that he will be prepared to receive notice of all claims, but that they must be delivered at his office on or before the 15th inst.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the session before last for the purchase of certain buildings and lands, for the erection of a new police-court for Bow-street, and also for the building of a new police-station. The property was secured, and the old buildings demolished. No progress has yet been made beyond this, as it is found to be necessary for the authorities to obtain a supplementary Act, the Duke of Bedford, the adjoining ground landlord, having obtained an injunction against the authorities on account of the boundaries encroaching on his land.

## Societies.

## INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The sitting of the Institute on the 4th instant commenced with the reading of a report upon its financial position, by M. ROLIN-JACQUEMYNS, who mentioned that several of the Governments of Europe subscribe for a large number of copies of the *Annuaire*.

The fifth commission, on the laws and usages of war, to which Mr. Hall's motion as to the atrocities recently committed by Bulgarians and Russians in Roumelia, had been referred, then presented a report, declaring that the acts alleged, if proved to have occurred, were worthy of the severest censure, but that it was beyond the province of the Institute to investigate and sit in judgment upon a complicated question of fact. The report was adopted.

The first commission, on private international law, then brought up again its report as amended after the discussion of the previous day; but it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. FIELD, that the draft should be printed and circulated before being finally considered.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS next read the report of the sixth commission, on the neutralization of the Isthmus of Suez, in favour of which a letter was read from Professor Bluntchli.

A discussion followed, in which M. MARTENS suggested that such a definition should be given of "neutralization" as would deprive the Porte of the right of allowing passage through the canal to the ships of any belligerent.

MM. REGNAULT, FIELD, LANDA, and CLUNET having spoken, a special commission was appointed to reduce the proposal of Sir T. Twiss to the form of precise resolutions, to be taken into consideration by the institute on a later day.

M. BULMERINCQ, the reporter of the third commission on the law of prize, then made a statement to the effect that he had decided to include in his report—(1) A comparative view of the prize laws of all countries; (2) the theory of prize law; (3) the criticism of actual prize law, and proposals for its amendment. He had accordingly collected, by means of a circular to the members of his commission, a body of information on the prize laws of different countries (that relating to England had been supplied by Mr. Hall), and had printed this together with the larger portion of his account of the theory of the subject; but had been prevented from completing the third part of the report. He begged, therefore, to postpone its presentation till next year.

Mr. WESTLAKE, on behalf of the members generally, expressed his high appreciation of so much of the report as had been circulated.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS then stated that the fourth commission—that on the applicability of international law to Oriental races—was not yet ready.

After some remarks by MM. MARTENS, FIELD, and MOTNIE, the commission was empowered to continue its labours, with the understanding that at any rate a provisional report should be presented next year.

The third commission, on the international protection of works of art, will make a communication later. The seventh commission, which edits the *Annuaire*, had merely to explain some changes of method, and to receive the thanks of the institute.

The President then passed to No. 8—"Compte-rendu des principales publications de droit international, faits dans chaque pays depuis la dernière session."

M. NARA, for Italy, gave an account of the remarkable recent literature on Alberico Gentili, especially referring to the works of Giorgi, Fiorini, and Speranza, and to M. Pieranton's book on "International Law in the 19th Century."

Sir TRAVERS TWISS, for England, mentioned Mr. Holland's edition of "Alberico Gentili on the Law of War," and the new English editions of Wheaton, Kent, and Halleck. He also mentioned a series of articles contributed by himself to the *Law Review*.

M. BARIPOLOS was obliged to confess that he was still the only writer on international law in Greece.

M. LANDA spoke of works recently published in Spain, including his own, and

M. MARTENS, for Russia, mentioned books by MM. Besolozof and Eichelman; a prize essay on international

arbitrations, giving a complete account of all arbitrations and compromises which are to be found in collections of treaties; some recent discussions as to the obligation on Russia of the Declaration of Paris against privateering; and the fourth volume of the "Great Collection of the Treaties of Russia," with historical introductions, which is edited by Professor Martens himself.

On the 5th, the proceedings commenced with the reading by Professor HOLLAND of the annual "Compte-rendu et appréciation des faits et actes internationaux intervenus depuis la dernière session." He dwelt particularly upon the Canada Fisheries Award, upon recent discussions as to the capture of private property of enemies at sea, upon the reports of the commissions upon copyright and upon the extradition of criminals, and upon the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878.

MM. BULMERINCQ, REGNAULT, RIVIER, CLUNET, and SARIPOLIS took part in the discussion which followed, and the *Compte-rendu* was ordered to be printed.

The eighth *Ordre du Jour* was then resumed, and completed by a paper by M. CLUNET on the bibliography of international law in France during the past year. He mentioned that a special library of international works, open to the public, had been founded at Paris by the Government, and that a manual of the law of war had been published for the use of the army.

The commission on the neutralization of the Suez Canal not having been able to agree upon a report was ordered to continue its labours.

The report upon the execution of foreign judgments, presented by the commission on private international law, was adopted as revised.

M. MOYNIER reported upon the unpractical character of the proposal of a Dr. Guenard for setting apart "cities of refuge" for women and children in time of war.

The 10th *Ordre du Jour* having been arrived at, a proposal by Sir TRAYERS TWISS for the foundation of a class of honorary members was referred to a commission, and Mr. HOLLAND moved and M. MARTENS seconded a resolution that it was desirable that the bureau should procure the nomination for election next year of a Mussulman diplomatist as an associate of the institute.

The 11th *Ordre du Jour* related to the choice of subjects for discussion at the next meeting, and the organization of the various commissions by which those subjects are to be investigated in the meantime.

The commissions will be the following:—(1) On private international law; (2) on artistic property; (3) on prize; (4) on Oriental nations; (5) on the Suez Canal and other similar international routes; (6) on the protection of telegraphic cables in time of war and of peace.

### PRISON CONGRESS.

The Second International Prison Congress recently held its sittings at Stockholm. After the Minister for Foreign Affairs had welcomed the members of the Congress, the honorary president, Dr. Wines, delivered an address reviewing the progress of prison and criminal reform throughout the world during the six years which have elapsed since the Congress of London, much of which could be definitely traced to the influence and members of that Congress. During the period reviewed there had been a general advance in criminal discipline and administration throughout the world. France had revised her system of prisons and introduced cellular separation for short periods into some of them. An active Prison Society had also been established in Paris, also a National Prisoners' Aid Society. Russia was arranging for a general re-organization of her criminal establishments, and had introduced the cellular system into one large prison. The Province of Finland, in particular, had taken up the question of both juvenile and adult crime. Many of the better behaved Finnish prisoners had recently, on their own special request, been permitted to be transported to Siberia as colonists. It is hoped that this will excite a useful influence both on these emigrants to Siberia and on the remaining prisoners in Finland, who, if they conduct themselves well, may be permitted a similar privilege. Austria was extending the cellular system, but with careful safeguards against its extreme application by permitting the prisoners to associate, for very brief periods only, each day in chapel, school, and at exercise. Hungary had revised her penal laws, and introduced a progressive classification of prisoners. Germany also had adopted

a new Penal Code, and her legislators were taking an increased interest in questions of criminal treatment. Italy had established three agricultural colonies (akin to the Irish "intermediate prison" at Lusk) on islands in the Tuscan Archipelago for longer sentenced prisoners who had conducted themselves well during the first half of their imprisonment. Italy also now presented the novelty of a normal institution for the training of prison officers. About 250 young men were there instructed in agriculture and mechanical handicrafts, and in all matters likely to render them efficient officers in penal and reformatory establishments. Great Britain had, by her new Prisons Act, centralized her whole prison system with a view to better future classification and increased economy. A Royal Commission had also been appointed to investigate the condition of the convict prisons. Spain had built a large new cellular prison and made some other advances in criminal administration. Belgium and Holland had materially extended their previously well advanced and ably administered systems of separate imprisonment for the generality of their prisoners. In the United States several particular establishments, as those of Elmira, in New York State, and Indiana Prison for Women, had furnished very successful models of reformatory institutions for both younger and elder offenders. Most of the British Colonies had forwarded, through the Colonial Office in London, complete statistics of their prisons and criminals. South America sent some satisfactory reports; while in far-off Japan—some of whose people attended the London Congress—a remarkable advance in criminal discipline had recently been made. Both Christian missionaries and Japanese priests were admitted to instruct the prisoners. Industrial labour was encouraged by giving the prisoners ten per cent. of their earnings. Remission of the latter portion of sentences might be earned by good behaviour. Systematic examinations of the prisoners' studies were instituted, and on the expiration of their terms some aid was afforded to them on discharge.

On the conclusion of Dr. Wines' address the Congress adjourned till the afternoon. On re-assembling, it divided into three sections for the discussion respectively (1) of penal legislation, (2) prisons and penitentiaries, (3) of reformatory and preventive institutions.

**PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES.**—In this section the whole afternoon was devoted to the subject of the best means of instructing prison warders in the duties of their office.

M. ELTRANI SCALIA, Director-General of Italian Prisons, described the training institution for prison officers for the kingdom of Italy. Its inmates undertake to remain at least eight years in the prison service. Their period of training, apart from their entry on practical duties, ranges from one to six months.

Dr. GUILLAUME, Director of the Prison of Neuchâtel, described a system of lectures on the duties of prison officers which the warders of Swiss prisons are, in rotation, expected to attend at his own institution, which is regarded as a model prison for Switzerland.

Dr. MOUTAT, of London, spoke of his Indian experience when he had sixty prisons and eighty lock-ups under his care in Bengal. He considered prison duties to be in themselves the best mode of training officers. His plan had been to select officers carefully, pay them well, reward the meritorious by promotion, and promptly dismiss the inefficient.

**REFORMATORIES.**—In this section the subject discussed was the desirability of permitting the members of discharged prisoners' aid societies to visit prisoners in gaol, before their discharge, with a view to becoming acquainted with them and facilitating their return to an honest life. There was a strong and general expression in favour of such prison visitation, especially by M. Illing, Director-General of Prussian Prisons, and Pasteur Robin, of Paris. The discussion in the first section was of a less interesting character than that in the other two.

The second day of the Congress was chiefly occupied with discussions on prison punishments and on reformatories for juvenile offenders.

**PRISON PUNISHMENTS.**—As to this question, most of the foreign delegates were in favour (as at the London Congress in 1872) of the disuse of all corporal punishments for offences committed in prison; a contrary opinion was chiefly supported by representatives of England.

M. BERDMAN, Director-General of Belgian Prisons, stated that throughout Belgium corporal punishment is never in-

flicted in prisons, the partial deprivation of food and confinement in a dark cell being found efficacious in reducing the most troublesome prisoners to order.

Some official returns from the Australasian Colonies, having reference to this subject were read, and elicited considerable indignation from the continental delegates, as, in their view, evincing a want of humanity; but Sir George Arney, who for many years was a Chief Justice in New Zealand, stated that, in that colony at least, he had only known flogging inflicted once for offences committed inside a prison during a period of sixteen years. He was hardly prepared to vote for this punishment for such offences in general; but, on grounds emphatically of humanity and mercy, he believed it would be far better to inflict more flogging, with shorter imprisonments, on certain classes of criminals, especially those guilty of violence and cruelty outside prison walls, than to sentence them, as at present, to very long imprisonments. These long periods of incarceration he considered to be far less humane and much more objectionable, on various grounds, than short and sharp punishments, consisting chiefly of a moderate use of the lash.

Mr. LEIGHTON LOWNDES, as a Shropshire visiting justice of a prison for many years, advocated the power of flogging for prison offences, as effectual by its merely being held in reserve. In the large prison with which he had been connected, it had only been resorted to once during many years.

Mr. MILLIGAN, of Pennsylvania, said that in that State moral means, or at worst cellular separation with bread and water, had been found a sufficient means of discipline, and had rarely been called into requisition.

Mr. J. S. WRIGHT, of Birmingham, considered also that flogging could, in general, be dispensed with. He had observed that the necessity for prison punishments, or otherwise, greatly depended upon the character of the governor and chief officers. He instanced a prison where under one governor very few punishments were needed, but his successor's regime was characterized by frequency and severity of chastisement. Hence the great importance of selecting able and efficient governors of prisons.

The Continental delegates generally expressed their agreement with the views of M. Berden; and ultimate a sectional resolution was adopted, but only by a small majority, declaring the inexpediency of corporal punishments in prison, and the sufficiency of the other modes of discipline which had been adduced.

REFORMATORIES.—In this section, M. CANONICO, of Italy, strongly denounced the ruinous tendency of the imprisonment of young children (in which he was fully supported by M. BRUNN, Director-General of Danish Prisons). He considered reformatories altogether superior to prisons for young offenders, but held that the parents of their inmates should, as far as possible, be compelled to contribute towards the expenses incurred.

Mr. BAKER, of Gloucester, approved highly both of industrial schools and reformatories for the respective classes of young persons sent to them. As to the latter, he considered their chief value to consist, not so much in reforming the inmates themselves as in selecting them from among the worst of youths, whom it was needful to prevent from further contaminating other youths outside. The effects of such "weeding out" of bad examples had been excellent. For instance, merely sending six of the worst boys in Cheltenham to a reformatory had been followed by the reduction of the committals of juvenile offenders in that town from 49 to 14 in one year. Similarly in England and Wales, in 1856, 14,000 children under sixteen were convicted; but only 7,100 in 1876. All this he attributed mainly to reformatories.

### Appointments, &c.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM SAUNDERS, barrister, has been appointed a Police Magistrate for the Metropolis, in succession to Mr. Alexander Knox, resigned. Mr. Saunders was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1837, and has practised on the Western Circuit and the Somersetshire Sessions. He is recorder of the city of Bath, and has acted for several years as a revising barrister and a commissioner for the trial of municipal election petitions.

Mr. HENRY THOMAS WRENFORDSLEY, barrister, has been appointed Procureur and Advocate General for the colony of Mauritius. Mr. Wrenfordsley was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1863, and was a member of the Norfolk Circuit. He unsuccessfully contested the city of Peterborough in the Conservative interest in 1868 and 1874. He was appointed a puisne judge for the Mauritius about a year ago.

### Obituary.

#### MR. FREDERICK WILTON.

Mr. Frederick Wilton, solicitor, died at his residence, Westfield House, Gloucester, on the 30th ult. Mr. Wilton was admitted a solicitor in 1837, and had ever since practised at Gloucester. He was for several years in partnership with his uncle, the late Mr. Robert Wilton, whom he succeeded in the offices of county treasurer, registrar of the Gloucester County Court (Circuit No. 53) and clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the city of Gloucester and the districts of Deedstone and King's Barton. More recently he was associated with Mr. George Francis Riddeford, who was joint treasurer for the county, deputy-registrar of the county court, and clerk to the Lieutenancy for Gloucestershire. Mr. Wilton had also been district registrar for Gloucester since the passing of the Judicature Acts. He was a prominent member of the Liberal party, and took an active part in local politics, and was one of the City Charity Trustees, and last year was elected an alderman. Mr. Wilton had for a long time suffered from a pulmonary disease. He was buried at Pawwick Edge Church on the 3rd inst., his funeral being attended by the Mayor of Gloucester, and representatives of the Charity Trustees and other public bodies.

#### MR. ALEXANDER BALDWIN.

Mr. Alexander Baldwin, solicitor, died at Burnley, on the 29th ult. Mr. Baldwin was born in 1819, was admitted a solicitor in 1846, and since 1850 had practised at Burnley. He was a perpetual commissioner for Lancashire, and a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the County Palatine, and he had a good private practice. Mr. Baldwin took a leading part in all local affairs. He was for many years a member of the Burnley Town Council, as a representative of St. Peter's Ward. Owing to his failing health he had been recently joined in business by Mr. Richard Proctor.

### Legal News.

A case of some novelty, says the *Central Law Journal*, involving the question as to the right of property in ice in a non-navigable stream, has been recently decided by the Supreme Court of New York in *Myer v. Whitaker* (18 Alb. L. J. 128). The plaintiff's vendor, who had built a dam on a stream on his own land, obtained from the owner of the land above him the right to overflow his land, without any limitation as to the use of the waters held back by the dam. In an action brought by the plaintiff, it was held that he was entitled to the ice formed in the water overflowing the lands of the owner above him, and could recover the value of the ice which had been taken therefrom by a third person by permission of such owner.

The work of the Detective Department of the Metropolitan Police in the year 1877 is described as having comprised 295 inquiries respecting forgeries, burglaries, and larcenies in the metropolis, 179 inquiries respecting offences committed out of the metropolis, and miscellaneous inquiries for county and borough police, 317 inquiries of a varied nature for Government departments, 245 miscellaneous inquiries for foreign Governments and police, 39 inquiries respecting missing persons, 17 inquiries respecting insane persons, 14 inquiries respecting cases of murder or death in suspicious circumstances, 4 inquiries respecting incendiary fires, 216 inquiries not included under the above heads, 67 attendances at races and on other public occasions. These items make 1,383 matters in all.



"A City Solicitor" writing to the *Times* sends the following account of business at judges' chambers, which he had received from one of his clerks:—"v. ———. The defendant did not appear on Saturday on the summons for judgment. I made an affidavit of service and attendance, but cannot get the order until the summons is marked by the master. I tried to get before the master, but I stood more chance of getting my ribs stove in and my arms broken in that horrible place than I did of succeeding, and eventually, after waiting from eleven till one, I had to leave the papers for the master to look through. The next morning I went again at eleven o'clock to see if the master had indorsed the order. No one knew where the papers were. I searched about one hour, and then found that the clerk who 'knew nothing about it' had the papers near him. I found then that the master wanted to see the writ before he would indorse the order. I tried again to get before him to produce the writ. I was squeezed nearly breathless, and had to play the part of a madman before I could even get to the door where the master's clerk was standing, and was then told that I must again leave my papers and come to-morrow. Messrs. ———'s manager called while I was out to know what had been done, and wished a letter written to the firm explaining the delay. I have written to them accordingly. Yesterday I went again to judges' chambers to know if the master had indorsed the order on the summons. The officials were unable to find the papers I left on Monday, and after searching myself for an hour and more, they said very likely the master had taken them home, and, if so, I should not be able to get them until to-day. I went again this morning. The papers are still not to be found. The master's clerk, with whom I left them, says he placed all the affidavits in the chambers of the court to which they belong. In the Exchequer office the clerk says he cannot find them. I have searched there myself by looking through the files of affidavits, and doing all they will let me do, and have done the same in the other chambers (Queen's Bench and Common Pleas), and cannot find them. I have complained to the officials in all the chambers, but they say they cannot help me, and, in fact, they will not put themselves out of the way in the least to do so. The papers have, therefore, been lost or mislaid in chambers, and I can do nothing in the action."

The *Western Morning News*, of Monday last, announced that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Mr. Henry Ford, M.A., solicitor, clerk of the peace for the county of Devon, on a charge of attempting to commit a crime too foul to be specified. The warrant was issued on Friday, and, it being ascertained that Mr. Ford had left Exeter, telegrams were sent to some of the principal seaports. On Tuesday, says the *Western Morning News*, of Wednesday, at ten minutes past six Captain Bent was at the Queen-street Station awaiting the arrival of the London train. When the train pulled up Mr. Ford got out of a first-class carriage, and he was immediately accosted by Captain Bent, who intimated that he had a warrant for his apprehension on the charge already indicated. The prisoner, though seemingly taken aback by what was evidently an unexpected encounter, submitted quietly, and was at once conveyed in a cab to the Guildhall. There were but few passengers on the platform at the time of the arrest, and the affair was conducted so quietly as to cause no unusual commotion; but in some way the fact soon became the subject of general conversation in the city. From inquiries we learn that the prisoner, after having remained in custody about an hour, was brought before the mayor (Mr. H. D. Thomas) and a small bench of magistrates hastily called together for the occasion. The proceedings were conducted in private—at any rate, either from design or accident, there was no one present at the examination besides the parties immediately concerned. What was done was of a formal character, only sufficient evidence being given by the chief constable to justify the remand. Captain Bent produced the warrant upon the authority of which he had arrested Mr. Ford, and described briefly the circumstances of his apprehension. This was deemed sufficient for the immediate purpose. Several of the accused's friends were in attendance to offer substantial bail for his re-appearance, and there being no objection on the part of the prosecution, the bench consented to liberate him, but intimated that they would require very heavy bail. Sureties were forthcoming to any amount, and eventually the amount was fixed at £5,000, the accused entering into his own recognizances for £1,000, and two other sureties being given of £2,000 each. It is stated that the Rev. F. Carey, of

Torquay, and Mr. B. J. Ford, brother of the accused, became bail for him. The case has been remanded until Tuesday next. Mr. Ford, says the same journal, has been clerk of the peace for many years, and has mingled with the best society in the county. He is married, and has a family, and is about 50 years of age.

## New Orders, Etc.

### WINTER ASSIZES.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The following is the new order as to the Central Criminal Court:—

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 14th day of August, 1878. Present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

In pursuance of section 5 of the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, and of the Winter Assizes Act, 1877, her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her most honourable Privy Council, to order as follows:—

The jurisdiction of the justices and judges of the Central Criminal Court at any session of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, held for the Central Criminal Court District in the months of October, November, December, or January, shall extend to such part of the county of Surrey as is not now included in the Central Criminal Court District, as if such part of the county of Surrey were included in the Central Criminal Court District, and the Central Criminal Court Act shall apply to the said part of the county of Surrey, and offences committed therein, as if the said part of the county of Surrey were mentioned in that Act:—

Subject nevertheless to the following modifications and exceptions:—

(1.) Nothing in this order shall authorize the trial at the Central Criminal Court of any person who shall have been admitted to bail and shall not be in custody at the time of such trial, unless he be jointly charged with another person in actual custody, or of any person for any offence triable at quarter sessions, except in accordance with the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of the Central Criminal Court Act.

(2.) For the purposes of this order the said part of the county of Surrey shall be deemed to be included in the commission in force for the time being for the Central Criminal Court.

(3.) Unless the Central Criminal Court shall otherwise direct, no person shall be summoned or returned from the said part of the county of Surrey to serve on any grand jury or petty jury at the Central Criminal Court, but any grand jury or petty jury constituted in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of the Central Criminal Court Act, shall have authority to inquire of, present, try, and determine all offences with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred on the Central Criminal Court.

(4.) Until her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, otherwise to order and direct, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or coroner having jurisdiction within the said part of the county of Surrey, to commit any person charged with having committed any offence with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred on the Central Criminal Court, and which has been committed or is alleged to have been committed, within the jurisdiction of such justice or coroner, either to the gaol to which, but for the said Winter Assizes Acts and this order, such person would have been committed, or to the gaol of Newgate, there to remain until he can be tried in pursuance of this order or in due course of law.

(5.) When in pursuance of this order any person shall be committed to any gaol other than Newgate, the sheriff of the county in which the gaol to which the prisoner is committed is situated, or the keeper of the same gaol, shall, six days at least before the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court at which the prisoner can be tried, or at such other time as the justices or judges of the said court, or any two or more of them, shall from time to time direct, cause such person, with his commitment and detainers, to be safely removed from the gaol to which he was committed, without any writ of *Adans corpus* or other writ, to the gaol of Newgate, there to remain until delivered by due course of law.

(6.) Where any person is committed for trial in the said

part of the county of Surrey, any of the justices and judges of the Central Criminal Court, or the committing justice or justices, or any two of the justices of the county or place in which he was committed, may, upon the application of such prisoner, direct the treasurer of the county or place where the prisoner was committed to advance to the prisoner a sum not exceeding £20 to enable him to defray the travelling expenses of his witnesses to and from the Central Criminal Court, and the treasurer shall advance such sum, and shall deduct it out of the amount allowed by the court in respect of such witnesses.

(7.) Where, for the purposes of the trial of any offence, with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred upon the Central Criminal Court, recognizances are entered into for attendance at any court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery for the county of Surrey, such recognizances shall be deemed to have been entered into for attendance at the then next ensuing session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be holden for the Central Criminal Court District as enlarged by this order, in the month of October, November, December, or January, as the case may be, and every person bound by such recognizance shall be bound to appear at such session or forfeit his recognizance; provided that where such recognizance has been entered into prior to the date of this order not less than ten days' notice to appear at such session shall have been given to such person, either by serving the same personally on him, or by leaving the same at the place of residence as of which he is described in the recognizance, and the clerk to the committing justices or coroner, as the case may be, shall issue such notice as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the solicitor for the prosecution or his agent to serve the same, or in the event of there being no such solicitor, then the same shall be served by the clerk of the committing justices or the coroner; and service on any person of such notice may be proved by affidavit purporting to be sworn before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or any clerk of the peace, or any registrar of a County Court; and any such affidavit shall, until the contrary is shown, be taken to be sufficient proof of the statements contained therein, and shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding without proof of the signatures or of the official character of the person or persons taking or signing the same, and the fee for taking such affidavit shall be one shilling, and any such fee shall be costs in the matter to which it relates.

(8.) If at the Summer Assizes for the county of Surrey, any person or persons charged with an offence with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred upon the Central Criminal Court, be remanded for trial at a future time, it shall be lawful for the court by which he is remanded to order and direct that he be tried either at the next general session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be holden for such county or at the session of the Central Criminal Court to be holden in the month of October then next following; and in the latter case the prosecutor and the witnesses in attendance shall enter into recognizances for their appearance at such session of the Central Criminal Court, and if an indictment or indictments has or have been found against the prisoner or person, the clerk of assize shall transmit the same with the depositions and all other things relating thereto to the clerk of the Central Criminal Court, together with a copy of the order of court, and such prisoner or person shall be tried upon such indictment or indictments in the Central Criminal Court as if such indictment or indictments had been found in the said Central Criminal Court, and for the purpose of such trial such prisoner may be removed to the gaol of Newgate without writ of *habeas corpus*, but with a copy of the order of court, and all such other proceedings shall be had and taken as if the prisoner or person had been originally committed for trial subsequent to the commencement of the Summer Assizes.

(9.) If the Central Criminal Court at its session last held in the month of January cannot finally dispose of or for the purposes of justice is of opinion that it is inexpedient finally to dispose of the case of any prisoner or person committed for trial in the said part of the county of Surrey, then the said Central Criminal Court shall order the removal of such prisoner to the gaol of the county or place whence he came in order that he may be tried at the next Spring Assizes, and the prosecutor and witnesses in attendance at the said Central Court shall enter into recognizances

for their appearance at the said assizes, and if an indictment or indictments has or have been found against the prisoner, the clerk of the said Central Criminal Court shall transmit the indictment or indictments and the depositions and all other things relating thereto to the clerk of assize at such assizes, together with a copy of the order of court, and such prisoner or person shall be tried upon such indictment or indictments as if the same had been found at the said Spring Assizes, and such prisoner may be removed from the said gaol of Newgate to the gaol whence he came without writ of *habeas corpus*, but with a copy of the said order of court, and all such other proceedings shall be had and taken as if the said prisoner or person had not been removed to the said gaol of Newgate.

(10.) If, in pursuance of the 18th section of the Central Criminal Court Act as applied by this order, any writ of *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* be issued for the removal of any indictment or presentment, or of any person in custody from the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the county of Surrey to the Central Criminal Court, one week's notice shall be given in manner required by that section.

(11.) Except where the context otherwise requires, the terms used in this order shall have the same meaning as that which the same terms have in the Winter Assize Acts, 1876 and 1877.

(12.) This order, unless earlier revoked, shall be in force until the 1st day of March, 1879.

C. L. PRIN.

#### THE BAR OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

THE following copy of correspondence, in the months of June, July, August, and November, 1877, between the under-treasurer of the King's Inns, Dublin, and the treasurers and officers of the four Inns of Court, London, relating to the proposal of the benchers of the King's Inns to give increased facilities for admitting members of the Irish bar to the bar of England, and members of the English bar to the bar of Ireland, has been printed.

Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon to the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.  
King's Inns, Dublin, June 14, 1877.

Sir,—The education committee of the benchers of the King's Inns in Ireland, to whom it has been referred by the benchers "to consider whether any facilities should be afforded to members of the English bar to be called to the Irish bar, such facilities being mutually given by the benchers of the Inns of Court in England," have authorized me to communicate their views for the consideration of the benchers of your Inn.

The committee consider that under the existing rules of the benchers in England, the degree of barrister-at-law there now represents a standard of legal education sufficient to qualify the holder of it to be admitted to any other bar without any further educational test, and they are prepared to recommend to their benchers the adoption of a rule to the following effect:—

Any member of the English bar, on production of a certificate from the benchers of the Inn to which he belongs, that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the bar of Ireland, shall be eligible for call on becoming a member of the King's Inns, and on payment of the necessary fee and stamp duty, such barrister on call to take precedents in Ireland from the date of his call to the bar there.

They trust that the benchers of your Inn, having regard to the system of legal education in force here, would be prepared to adopt a similar course with reference to members of the bar in Ireland seeking admission to the bar in England.

With a view of putting you in possession of the standard of legal education required by the benchers for call to the Irish bar, I beg to enclose a copy of our rules, and a specimen of our examination papers.\*

You will observe that, in addition to an examination, attendance on lectures is made a necessary condition for call to the Irish bar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN D. O'HANLON,

The Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Under Treasurer.  
London.

The same letter was sent to the treasurer of each of the other three Inns of Court.

\* Not printed.



Mr. Doyle to Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon.

Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., July 28, 1877.

Dear Sir,—A meeting of the committees of the four Inns of Court having been summoned for the purpose of considering your communication of the 14th of June last, made in behalf of the benchers of the King's Inns in Ireland, I venture to ask you to let me have a few copies of the letter and accompanying papers sent to the several treasurers, for reference by the members of the joint committee.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ML. DOYLE, Steward.

John D. O'Hanlon, Esq.

Mr. Doyle to Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon.

Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., August 7, 1877.

I have to thank you for the papers so kindly forwarded, and beg to say that a meeting of the joint committee of the four Inns, to whom the communication from the King's Inns, Dublin, stands referred, was summoned for Wednesday last to consider the matter. Owing, however, to the pressure of business and other causes, the attendance was but small; and it appeared, therefore, more respectful to adjourn such meeting to the earliest day now possible, viz., 6th of November.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ML. DOYLE, Steward.

John D. O'Hanlon, Esq.,  
Under-Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin.

Mr. A. M. Skinner to Mr. J. D. O'Hanlon.

Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., November 27, 1877.

Sir,—I informed you, by a letter dated the 7th of August, 1877, that the committee jointly appointed by the four Inns of Court to consider the communication dated the 14th of June, 1877, addressed to the treasurers of the several Inns of Court by authority of the education committee of the benchers of King's Inns in Ireland, was adjourned till the 6th of November. On that day, accordingly, they met, and made a report, of which I enclose a copy, and which report was adopted by the Society of Lincoln's-inn at a council held yesterday, the 26th of November. I lose no time in forwarding it to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN SKINNER,  
Treasurer of Lincoln's-inn.

J. D. O'Hanlon, Esq.,  
Under-Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT.

Council Chamber, Lincoln's-inn, November 6, 1877.

The joint committee appointed by the four Inns of Court, to consider and report upon the communication dated the 14th of June, 1877, addressed to the treasurers of the several Inns of Court by authority of the education committee of the benchers of the King's Inns in Ireland, have, after due consideration, unanimously agreed to the following report:—

Your committee have not had any reason suggested to them, nor are they aware of any reasons, which appear to call for so great a change in the constitution of the English bar as is proposed in the communication in question, and they are accordingly of opinion that the suggestion made should not be accepted.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN SKINNER,

Chairman of the meeting of the said committee.

(Signed) JOHN D. O'HANLON.

King's Inns, July 5, 1878. Under-Treasurer.

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

Sept. 16.—Mr. F. R. HAYES, at the Mart, at 1 p.m., leasehold property (see advertisement, Sept. 7, p. 4.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—Sept. 9, at 6, Howick-place, Westminster, the wife of J. B. Brooks, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

COOKS—Sept. 6, at Ashbourne, the wife of Joseph Henry Cooks, solicitor, of a son.

HYETT—Sept. 8, at Painswick House, Gloucestershire, the wife of F. A. Hyett, of a daughter.

KING—Sept. 11, at Finchley, the wife of G. Walby King, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

THOMAS—Sept. 5, at Goodwick, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Abel Thomas, of Swansea, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

WOODS—Sept. 4, at 4, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, the wife of M. S. Grosvenor Woods, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BISSILL—NICHOLLS—Sept. 4, at St. Luke's, Kentish Town, Charles Edward Bissill, solicitor, of Sleaford, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Nicholls, of Sleaford.

BRAMWELL—KELSO—Sept. 4, at Harrogate, Thomas Young Bramwell, North Shields, solicitor, to Isabella, daughter of John Robert Kelso, of North Shields.

MANDALE—TEMPLE—Sept. 10, at St. Mathew's Church, Brixton, Joseph Mandale, solicitor, to Mary Emma Rose Winifred, daughter of Charles Temple, of Brixton.

MEAD—POLAND—Sept. 7, at Blackheath, Frederick Mead, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sophia, daughter of Richard Henry Poland, of Elliot-vale, Blackheath.

SAUNDERS—PALEY—Sept. 3, at Peterborough, Oliver A. Saunders, of the Inner Temple, to Julia, daughter of William Paley, of Peterborough.

DEATH.

GRANT—Sept. 4, James Grant, of 21, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, and 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

September 12, 1878.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 94½	Annuities, April, '85, 94½
Ditto for Account, Oct. 3, 94½	Do. (Red Sea T.), Aug. 1888
Do. 2 per Cent. Reduced, 93½	Ex Bille, £1000, 25 per Ct. 3 dis.
New 3 per Cent., 93½	Ditto, £200, Do. 3 dis.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & 400, 3 dis.
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 202
Do. 2 per Cent., Jan. '78	Ditto for Account.
Annuities, Jan. '80	

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter .....	100	—
Stock	Caledonian .....	100	108½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	99
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	82½
Stock	Great Northern .....	100	110
Stock	Do. A Stock .....	100	114
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	129
Stock	Great Western—Original .....	100	99
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	127½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	138½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	27½
Stock	London and North-Western .....	100	143½
Stock	London and South-Western .....	100	130½
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	84½
Stock	Metropolitan .....	100	113½
Stock	Do., District .....	100	63
Stock	Midland .....	100	113½
Stock	North British .....	100	95½
Stock	North Eastern .....	100	141½
Stock	North London .....	100	162
Stock	North Staffordshire .....	100	60
Stock	South Devon .....	100	70
Stock	South-Eastern .....	100	119

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Follock, Arthur and Richard Smith Mason, Lincoln's-inn fields, Solicitors. Aug 31

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6, 1878.

Leahurst Deposit Bank, Limited.—By an order made by the Master Judge, dated Aug 28, it was ordered that the above Bank be wound up. Howell, Westbourne House, Arundel square, solicitor for the petitioner.

Merchants' Joint Stock Bank, Limited.—Mr. Justice Warrington has fixed Tuesday, Sept 17 at 12 at the chambers of V.C. Hall, 14, Chancery lane, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator.

Virtue and Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Aug 24, directed to be heard before the M.R. at N. 10. M. J. and Shireff, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad st. solicitors for the petitioners.

## UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6, 1878.

Heaton Grove Building Club.—By an order made by the Vacation Judge, dated Aug 28, it was ordered that the above Club be wound up. Frankland, Chancery lane, agent for Lees and Co, Bradford, solicitors for the petitioner

## LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Pennerley Mining Company, Limited.—The M.R. has by an order dated Aug 30, appointed Frederick Whinney, Old Jewry, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required on or before Oct 29, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. Tuesday, Nov 12, at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims

## COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6, 1878.

Douglas Aquarium and Bath Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Sept 3 directed to be heard before V.C. Little, at the Assize Courts, Strangeways, Manchester, on Thursday, Oct 22, at 10. Risson and Grundy, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioner

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Enabon and North Wales Collieries Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 3, directed to be heard before the V.C. at the Assize Courts, Strangeways, Salford, on Tuesday, Oct 22. Mather, Liverpool, agents for Darlington and Sons, Wigan, solicitors for the petitioners

## Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1878.

Banner, Frederick William, Southville, Mariner. Sept 30. Banner v. Banner, M.R. Plummer, Bristol  
Garland, James, Newton, Hanley, Yeoman. Nov 2. Hankinson v. Bishop, V.C. Hall  
Thomas, John, Falkstone, Pembroke, Farmer. Oct 1. Powell v. Thomas, M.R. Leyson, North

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1878.

Hill, Thomas, Liddington, Rutland, Farmer. Oct 17. Hill v. Hill, [V.C. Hall. Pateman, Uppingham

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1878.

Best, Francis Whittingham, Compton, Surrey, Gent. Dec 9. Best v. Best, V.C. Malins. Bruce, Lincoln's inn fields  
Harris, Joseph, Kelveston, Derby, Farmer. Oct 10. Harris v. Harris, V.C. Hall. Bamford, Ashborne

TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1878.

Levett, William, Elgin villa, Brixton, Accountant. Oct 10. Luntz v. Levett, V.C. Hall. Foster, Queen st place, Cannon st

## Creditors under 22 &amp; 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

Friday, Sept 6, 1878.

Biddle, Jemima, Milton st, Dorset Square. Oct 14. Phelps and Co, Gresham st  
Bills, Robert, Lincoln, Farmer. Oct 1. Shanklock, Carlton-on-Trent  
Booth, Sir, Williamson, Paxton Park, Huntingdon, Bart. Oct 1. Wilkinson and Co, St. Neots  
Brant, James Richard, Lower Tooting, Surrey, Esq. Oct 17. Gowdell and Co, Bodge row, Cannon st  
Brown, Samuel, North Shields. Oct 18. Kidd, North Shields  
Miles, Drapac, Great Horton, York, Jacquard Machine Maker. Oct 14. Taylor and Co, Bradford  
Edmonds, George, Bedworth, Warwick, Ale and Porter Merchant. Nov 1. Dewes and Co, Coventry  
Fernbough, Frederick, Glasgow. Oct 2. Marland, St. Swithin's lane  
Gallaway, John, Hornsea, York, Yeoman. Oct 1. Eldridge and Stephenson, Kingston-upon-Hull  
Hargreaves, Henry, Manchester, Gent. Sept 30. Maynard righton  
Howes, Harriet, Knightbridge st. Sept 21. Hill, Queen Cheap-side  
Mills, George, New Cross, Kent, Esq. Oct 31  
Powell, James, Nantmon, Hereford, Farmer. Oct 15. Andrews, Leominster  
Raine, Sarah, Brighton. Nov 1. Cope and Co, Victoria st, Westminster  
Seale, James, South Eton, York, Tobacconist. Oct 21. Dobson, Middleborough  
Stevens, Mary, Yewthorpe, Gloucester. Nov 10. Walker, Bridgend  
Stuart, John, Manchester, Banker. Oct 31. Cooper and Bone, Manchester  
Temperley, John, Dulwich, Surrey, Esq. Oct 30. Courtenay and Croome, Gracechurch st

## Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept 6, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Crickton, David Maitland Makgill, Glasgow st, Piccadilly. Pet Sept 5, Pepps. Sept 25 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Backhouse, Alfred, Leeds, Sharebroker. Pet Sept 4. Cantherley, Leeds. Sept 18 at 11  
Beaton, John Sandford, Holey, Sheffield, Iron Merchant. Pet Sept 2. Wake. Sheffield, Sept 19 at 12  
Edes, Thomas Gordon Dennis, Taunton, Gent. Pet Sept 4. Meyler, Taunton, Sept 21 at 11  
Bonney, Edward, Thornton Heath, Surrey, Cow Keeper, Pet Aug 27. Rowland. Groydon, Sept 27 at 12  
Cooper, John, and Thomas Wood, Strangeways, Manchester, Machinists. Pet Sept 4. Bolton. Salford, Sept 18 at 11

Cullen, Edward, Greenheys, Manchester, Builder. Pet Sept 4. Hallow, Salford, Sept 25 at 11  
Day, James, Jun, Edward Day, and Septimus Day, High Ousegate, York. Drapers. Pet Sept 2. Perkins. York, Sept 17 at 11  
Deans, George, Heavitree, nr Exeter, no occupation. Pet Sept 3. Exeter, Sept 19 at 10  
Fyans, Joseph, Liverpool, Hair Dresser. Pet Sept 4. Beltring, Liverpool, Oct 8 at 12  
Langdale, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. Pet Aug 31. Beltring, Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept 19 at 2  
Mangles, Charles Edward, Warrington, Lient 40th Foot. Pet Aug 31. Nicholson. Warrington, Sept 20 at 12  
Murphy, Edward, Liverpool, Poultry Salesman. Pet Sept 4. Beltring, Liverpool, Sept 23 at 11  
Perkins, William, Shrewsbury, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 4. Peels. Shrewsbury, Sept 18 at 11  
Welton, Edmund, sen, Norwich, Coachbuilder. Pet Sept 3. Colton, Norwich, Sept 25 at 13  
Williams, William Ayne, Bridgend, Builder. Pet Sept 2. Langley, Cardiff, Oct 9 at 2  
Wilson, David Hamilton, Monkseaton, Northumberland, Bookbinder. Pet Sept 4. Pybus, Jun. Newcastle, Sept 16 at 11.30  
Yewdall, Alfred, Samuel Appleyard, John Appleyard, and Henry Appleyard, Knowstrop, nr Leeds, Tanners. Pet Sept 4. Cantherley, Leeds, Sept 18 at 11

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Tippett, James Joseph, Green st, Bethnal Green, Grocer. Pet Sept 4. Pepps. Sept 25 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Barling, John Rawlinson, Manchester, Solicitor. Pet Sept 5. Lister, Manchester, Oct 3 at 9.30  
Fountain, Jane, Wadbridge. Pet Sept 7. Darvill, Jun. Windsor, Sept 28 at 11  
Gill, Edward, Brampton, Derby, Grocer. Pet Sept 6. Wake. Chatterfield, Sept 27 at 11  
Marsh, Charles Henry, Lymn, Cheshire, Farmer. Pet Sept 6. Nibbels, Warrington, Sept 20 at 11  
Northan, James, Leicester, Builder. Pet Sept 4. Moore. Leicester, Sept 26 at 12  
Restarick, William, Bampton, Devon, Draper. Pet Sept 6. Exeter, Sept 23 at 11  
Roberts, Henry, Burnley, Cotton Spinner. Pet Sept 5. Burnley, Sept 25 at 3  
Sanderson, George, Mortomley, York, Grocer. Pet Sept 7. Lidy, Burnley, Sept 25 at 1  
Steele, William, North Woolwich, Builder. Pet Sept 4. Pitt-Taylor, Greenwich, Sept 27 at 2  
White, Sarah Ann, Widcombe Hill, Bath, Farmer. Pet Sept 7. Bath, Sept 21 at 11

## Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6, 1878.

Allen, John, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Sept 17 at 3 at office of Shoosmith, Newland, Northampton  
Atkinson, Thomas Fairhurst, Dalton st, nr Manchester, out of business. Sept 20 at 2 at offices of Evans, Albert sq, Manchester  
Benkel, Louis, Houndsditch, Watchmaker. Sept 26 at 3 at office of Gilbert and Langdon, West st, Finsbury circus  
Bidder, Elizabeth, Blackman st, Southwark, Milliner. Sept 23 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Wyatt and Barrard, Arthur st, West London Bridge  
Blake, Thomas Smith, Fenge, Surrey, out of business. Sept 23 at 11 at office of White, Lancaster place  
Boid, Samuel Spencer, Hanley, Potter. Sept 16 at 2 at the Crews Arms Hotel, Crews. Lawrence, Hanley  
Bradbury, John, Longton, Fish Salesman. Sept 19 at 11 at office of Kent, Chancery lane, Longton  
Brown, Joshua, Altrincham, Cheshire, Provender Dealer. Sept 24 at 3 at the Falstaff Hotel, Market place, Manchester. Harris, Manchester  
Bullock, Pinneas, Wolverhampton, out of business. Sept 20 at 3 at office of Dallow, Queen sq, Wolverhampton  
Burnell, Graddock, and John Burnell, Notage. Glamorgan, Butcher. Sept 25 at 12 at office of Thomas, Queen st, North  
Cass, George, Birmingham, Butcher. Sept 18 at 3 at office of Barton, Union passage, Birmingham  
Chalmers, Jane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Milliner. Sept 19 at 2 at office of Pybus, Dean st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
Chaplin, James, Birmingham, Refreshment House keeper. Sept 17 at 3 at office of Fallows, Cherry st, Birmingham  
Cheeseborough, Joseph, Barrow-in-Furness, Tailor. Sept 20 at 11 at the Imperial Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Nalder and Sanders, Barrow-in-Furness  
Clark, William, and George Smiles, High st, Shorelitch, Cabinet Makers. Sept 19 at 2 at office of Gamble and Harvey, Gresham buildings, Basinghall st. Lookyer, Gresham buildings  
Clarke, William Elliott Marland, Howland st, Fitzroy sq, Clerk H.M.'s Civil Service. Sept 18 at 12 at office of Mayhew, Walbrook  
Coates, William, Eccleshill, York, Machinist. Sept 19 at 11 at office of Mossman and Haley, Horton lane  
Cock, James, Borton, Westmoreland, Farmer. Sept 20 at 11 at the Royal Hotel, Burton. Procter, Burton  
Cole, William Martin, Gateshead, Grocer's Assistant. Sept 19 at 3 at office of Dix, Wellington chambers, Gateshead  
Cook, James, Reading, Grocer. Sept 20 at 11 at the Wheatthear Hotel, Friar st, Reading. Dodd, Reading  
Cooper, William, Leicester, Grocer. Sept 27 at 3 at office of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester  
Crosbie, Francis, Birmingham, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 17 at 3 at office of Horton, Colmore row, Birmingham  
Dowling, Clement, Longton, Stafford, Tailor. Sept 17 at 11 at office of Welch, Caroline st, Dowling

David, David William, and John Henry Davies, Banewell, Newport, Grocers. Sept 16 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, Banewell, Newport, Glamorgan.

Edson, John Anthony, Sackville st, Barnsley, Pork Butcher. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Ridsdale, Chronicle chambers, Barnsley.

Fleet, Thomas, Bideford, Devon, Manager of a Linen Collar Manufactory. Sept 23 at 12 at offices of Bray, Queen st, Bideford, Thorne, Barnstable.

Fogg, James, Wakefield, out of business. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Waterwright and Mason, Townhall chambers, King st, Wakefield.

French, John, H-wickchurch, Dorset, Correspondent. Sept 10 at 2 at the Star Inn, New st, Honiton. Tweed, Honiton.

Garrett, George Frederick Handel, Oldham, Watchmaker. Sept 17 at 3 at offices of Buckley, Church lane, Oldham.

Gore, George James, Gifford st, Kingland rd, House Decorator. Sept 16 at 15 at the Liquidation Company, Finsbury place. Goatlev Gray, Andrew, Lime st sq, Insurance Agent. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Bucken, Lime st sq.

Gray, John George, Sunderland, Plumber. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Graham, John st, Sunderland. Shepherd, Sunderland.

Green, Thomas, Green, Cumberland, Builder. Sept 17 at 12 at offices of Dickinson, Holborn Hill.

Haigh, William, Westgate, York, Twine Manufacturer. Sept 19 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyre st, Bradford.

Hall, William, Methley, York, Tailor. Sept 18 at 2 at the Commercial Hotel, Albion st, Leeds.

Hartman, Joseph, Woolwich, Kent, Tailor. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane.

Harrison, John Simpson, Lowgate, Kingston-upon-Hull, Printer. Sept 14 at 2 at offices of Carille and Burkinshaw, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull. Thorne.

Hassall, Elijah, Ashton-under-Lyne, Chemist. Sept 18 at 3 at the Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Old st, Ashton-under-Lyne. Lord and Son, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Hase, Henry, Braunton, Devon, Master of Chaloners' Endowed School. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Thorne, Castle st, Barnstable.

Herbert, John, Ulverston, Lancashire, Innskeeper. Sept 23 at 11 at the Temperance Hall, Ulverston.

Hill, Henry Augustus, Birmingham, Press Worker. Sept 16 at 12 at offices of Ladbury, Birmingham.

Holloway, John Hall, Melbury Abbas, Dorset, Farmer. Sept 20 at 2 at the Grosvenor Arms Hotel, Shaftsbury. Robins, Shaftsbury.

Howells, Richard, Ferndale, Glamorgan, Shopkeeper. Sept 23 at 4 at offices of Holler and Williams, Church st, Pontypridd.

Hughes, William, Denbigh, Farmer. Sept 23 at 12 at the Crown Inn, Denbigh. Hughes, Bangor.

Hutchinson, James, and William Robert Arden, Millbrook, Cheshire, Joiners. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Buckley and Miller, Stamford st, Sulbybridge.

Hyde, James, Old Broad st, Licensed Victualler. Sept 23 at 2 at offices of Panell, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st. Cattlin, Wormwood st.

Jennings, Mortimer, Horton, York, Grocer. Sept 20 at 12 at offices of Hutchinson, Piccadilly chambers, Piccadilly, Bradford.

Johnson, Henry, Willenhall, Tailor. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Vaughan, Walmst st, Willenhall.

Jones, David, and John Whitney, Blaenavon, Mon, Grocers. Sept 23 at 3 at the Old Herefordshire House Inn, Abergavenny. Buton, Abergavenny.

Jones, Thomas Bruce, Bethesda, Carnarvon, Draper. Sept 18 at 2 at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, Cheshire. Roberts, Bangor.

Kempwelch, George Martin, Leonard place, Kensington, Florist. Sept 18 at 3 at 111, Chespeide. Cannon, King st, Chespeide.

Kno, Henry Douglas, Newington causeway, Merchant Tailor. Sept 25 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, King st. Montagu, Backsbarbery.

Knith, Joseph Henry, Darlaston, Printer. Sept 16 at 2 at offices of Rhodes, Queen st, Wolverhampton.

Lazenby, Charles, Purwell, York, Farmer. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Wooler, Exchange buildings, Batley.

Liddle, James Bolton, South Shields, Tailor. Sept 16 at 10 at offices of Blair, King st, South Shields.

Lloyd, Alfred, Pentra Yatrad, Glamorgan, Builder. Sept 19 at 10 at offices of Rosser, High st, Pontypridd.

Low, Harriet Jane, and John Henry Lost, Balham hill, Surrey, Builders. Sept 17 at 4 at 111, Chespeide. Wild and Co, Ironmonger lane.

Lowell, George, Watton, Norfolk, Builder. Sept 14 at 1 at offices of Stanier, Bank plain, Norwich.

Mallinson, George, Dewsbury, Architect. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Mallinson, Market place, Dewsbury. Stanleton.

Marin, Joseph, and John Caverhill Shiels, Mark lane, Merchant. Sept 17 at 11 at the Cannon at Hotel. Foster, Birchlin lane.

Masimo, Joseph Frederick, Gloucester, Ship Chandler. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Dewy, Mark lane.

Messinger, James Arthur, Waterside, Taddington, Boat Builder. Sept 26 at 2 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. Tippells and Co, Great St Thomas Apostle, Queen st.

McGrath, Thomas, Abergavenny, Tailor. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Hodgens, Tiverton place, Abergavenny.

Monroe, John, Holly Bank, Potter's Bar, South Mimms, Florist. Sept 18 at 2 at offices of Coxwell, St Martin's lane, Cannon st.

Murkin, Charles, White Moor, March, Farmer. Sept 20 at 1 at the County Court house, March. Dawbarn and Wise, March.

Graham, Walter, and Francis Watson Mackie, Mark lane, Merchants. Sept 26 at 2 at offices of Chatteris and Co, Queen Victoria st. Tilheard and Co, Old Jewry.

Oliver, Henry, Darlington, Builder. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Barron, High row, Darlington.

Orchard, Joseph, Birmingham, Plaster. Sept 19 at 10.30 at offices of Barber and Garland, Colmore row, Birmingham. Wilson, Birmingham.

Paris, William, River st, Myddleton sq, Horse Dealer. Sept 18 at 2 at offices of Hayward, King st, Guildhall.

Parkinson, Charles Henry, Preston, Commercial Traveller. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Fushaw and Parker, Cannon st, Preston.

Parvies, Frederick, Fenchurch st, Discount Traveller. Sept 27 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Vallance and Vallance.

Pilkington, John, Jun, Halliwell, Lancashire, Builder. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Walker, Bolton.

Price, John, Eastbourne, out of business. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Kirkland, Terminus rd, Eastbourne.

Prince, William, Stanton-in-the-Pent, Derby, Licensed Victualler. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Broomhead, Bake well.

Read, Chasias, Banwell, Somerset, Chemist. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of of Tricks and Co, City chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol. Clifton, Bristol.

Richardson, John, and Robert Bowman Richardson, St Lawrence, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Brassfounders. Sept 18 at 11 at the Incorporated Law Society, Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Watson and Dendy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Schuster, William, Ulverston, Greengrocer. Sept 25 at 11 at the Temperance Hall, Ulverston. Park, Ulverston.

Shillingford, William, Lanark place, Maid's vale, Cab Proprietor. Sept 17 at 12 at offices of Deacon and Johnson, Ludgate hill.

Siguel, Anton Eugene, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ship Chandler. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Jackson, Imperial chambers, Bowdley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Skelton, James, Leeds, Saddler. Sept 13 at 2 at offices of Simpson and Burrell, Albion st, Leeds.

Smith, Stanhope Baynes, Warwick, Electro Plater. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Dale, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.

Somers, Lawrence Abraham, Tottenham court rd, Dealer in Olegraphs. Sept 16 at 3 at offices of De Frece and Co, Waterloo rd. Crozier, King William st.

Steele, Joseph Saxilby, Lincoln, Miller. Sept 13 at 11 at offices of Page, Jun, Flaxengate.

Thackeray, Joseph, Kingston-upon-Hull, Bookseller. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Woodhouse and Peal, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Thomas, David, Whitland, Carmarthen, Cabinet Maker. Sept 30 at 10.15 at offices of Griffiths, St Mary st, Carmarthen.

Thornton, Simon, Newtown, Cumberland, Builder. Sept 17 at 3 at the Midland Castle Hotel, Millon. Butler, Millon.

Tolver, George, Norwich, Licensed Victualler. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Sudd and Linyat, Theatre st, Norwich.

Turner, George, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Fruiterer. Sept 25 at 11 at offices of Keenlyside and Forster, St John's chambers, Greiner st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Turner, William Marshall, Tattershall, Lincoln, Butcher. Sept 26 at 2 at offices of Clitheroe, Tattershall.

Varney, Thomas, Frederick st, Bermondsey, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Waring, Borough High st, South-west.

Vaughan, Roger, Waniffach, Brecon, Blacksmith. Sept 19 at 2 at offices of Bishop, Wheat st, Brecon.

Vogt, Philip, Cannon st rd, Commercial rd, Pork Butcher. Sept 19 at 2 at offices of Carter and Bell, Eastcheap.

Warren, William, Northampton, Publican. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Shoosmith, Newland, Northampton.

Watson, Benjamin, Wimbledon, Surrey, Stone Mason. Sept 27 at 2 at offices of Godfrey, Gresham buildings, Guildhall.

Webb, Rev George Mower, Heckmondwike, York. Sept 16 at 3 at offices of Wooler, Exchange buildings, Batley.

Wells, William James, Bath, Confectioner. Sept 17 at 12 at 4, Edgar buildings, Bath.

Wood, John, and Abraham Rolfe, Birmingham, Builders. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Caddick, New st, West Bromwich.

Woolliams, Henry, Kingham, Oxford, Draper. Sept 18 at 11 at the Fox Hotel, Chipping Norton. Kirby and Mace, Chipping Norton.

Wright, Robert, Carlton rd, Kilburn, Baker. Sept 16 at 12 at offices of Sheppard, Finch lane.

Young, John, Pendleton, Lancashire, Builder. Sept 20 at 2 at offices of Beaumont, Booth st, Manchester.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1878.

Abbott, Thomas, Bedford, Lancashire, Farmer. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Taylor and Sons, Bond st, Leigh.

Ainsworth, Daniel, Kidderminster, Clothier. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Talbot, Church st, Kidderminster.

Alderson, George, West Hartlepool, Stonemason. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Simpson, Church st, West Hartlepool.

Allard, William, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Ironmonger. Sept 27 at 11 at offices of Moores and Romney, Tewkesbury.

Atherton, James, Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, Provision Dealer. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Coppock and Co, Vernon st, Stockport.

Backhouse, Henry, Halifax, Marble Mason. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Roocock, Silver st, Halifax.

Baker, Sarah Hannah, Hanley, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Bishop, Bank chambers, Hanley.

Barracough, Joshua, New Shildon, Durham, Joiner. Sept 16 at 3 at offices of Fraud, Market place, Bishop Auckland.

Barton, William, Birmingham, Coal Dealer. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Jacques, Cherry st, Birmingham.

Baugh, Benjamin, Monmore Green, Wolverhampton, Beerhouse keeper. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Wilcock, Queen's chambers, North st, Wolverhampton.

Birkhamshaw, William, and John Birkhamshaw, Derby, Joiners. Sept 26 at 11 at the Commercial Sale Room, Wardwick, Derby. Close, Derby.

Briggs, John Smith, Normanton, York, Grocer. Sept 24 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield.

Britton, John Edward, and Samuel Britton, Leeds, Ironmongers. Sept 20 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Weston, Leeds.

Clarke, Thomas, Northampton, Baker. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Jeffery, Market sq, Northampton.

Coates, Alfred John, Richmond, Surrey, Carrier. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Lay, Mitchell's place, Vineyard, Richmond.

Cockill, William Walter, Cleckheaton, York, Carrier. Sept 23 at 3 at the Bull and Mouth Hotel, Briggate, Leeds. Carr and Cadman, Cleckheaton.

Copus, George, Swansea, Plumber. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Hartland and Co, Rutland st, Swansea.

Davies, Edward, Blaenavon, Monmouth, Grocer. Sept 18 at 12 at offices of Gibbs and Llwydlyn, Tredgar place, Newport.

Davies, William, Torquay, Greengrocer. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Fewings, Queen st, Exeter. Harndoll, Exeter.



Dunn, Edgar, Birmingham, Manufacturer of Hames. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Wilson, Colmore row, Birmingham

Eastwood, David, Eli Oden Eastwood, Henry Eastwood, Samuel Eastwood, and Thomas Eastwood, Midgley, Halifax, Worsted Spinners. Sept 27 at 11 at the White Lion Hotel, Halifax. Emmet and Walker, Halifax

Ella, Daniel M'rick, Churchman, Gloucester, Carpenter. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Baines, St John's lane

Forsyth, George, South Shields, Beerhouse keeper. Sept 30 at 12 at offices of Wawn, Barrington st, South Shields

Fryer, John, Bolton, Lancashire, Cabinet Maker. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Butler and Finney, Mawdaley st, Bolton

Fuller, George, Chesham, Buckingham, Ironmonger. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Francis and How, Chesham

Garrett, Robert Thomas, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Milliner. Sept 23 at 1 at offices of Abbott, Spencer st, Leamington

Gilderdale, Edwin, Stanley Ferry, nr Wakefield, Innkeeper. Sept 23 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield

Griffith, John, Glapdarn, Carnarvon, Butcher. Sept 23 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, Carnarvon. Jones and Roberts, Carnarvon

Gunn, Stephen, Syston, Leicester, Hop Merchant. Sept 23 at 12 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull

Hall, William, Layard's rd, Bermondsey, Currier. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Burrow and Brother, Weston st, Bermondsey. Clarke, Blomfield st

Hare, Edmund, Alpha place, Caledonian rd, Furniture Manufacturer. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Mogg, Shoreditch High st. Noon and Clarke, Blomfield st

Harrison, George, Strangeways, Manchester, Grocer. Sept 25 at 3 at the Thatched House Hotel, Newmarket place, Manchester. Brett and Craven

Harrop, Eli, and James Holt, Lees, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinners. Sept 25 at 10.30 at the King's Arms Hotel, Yorkshire st, Oldham

Hastlow, Robert, Stoke-upon-Trent, Confectioner. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Stevenson, Chesapeake, Hanley

Hawthay, Emma, Bristol, Butler Dealer. Sept 20 at 12 at offices of Essery, Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol

Hayes, Charles, Warrington, Shopkeeper. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Davies and Co, Market place, Warrington

Hayes, Samuel, Oldham, Licensed Victualler. Sept 25 at 10 at offices of Frapp, Clegg st, Oldham

Healop, James, Churchtown, Lancashire, Butcher. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Threlk, Lord st, Southport

Hewitt, George, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ale Merchant. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Pickering, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull. Mellor, Sheffield

Hicks, Thomas, Sheffield, Contractor. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Smith and Co, Bank st, Sheffield

Holt, George, Liverpool, Metal Factor. Sept 25 at 2 at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool. Clare, Liverpool

Hotham, William Robert, Bath, Outler. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Bartrum, Bath

Hurren, Charles, Lynton rd, Old Kent rd, Watchmaker. Sept 23 at 1 at offices of Willis, Charles sq, Hoxton

Hutchinson, George, jun, and George Shipley, Newcastle, Oil Refiners. Sept 23 at 11 at the Incorporated Law Society, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Jones, John, jun, Cheshire, Furniture Broker. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Norton and Mason, Bridge st row east, Chester

Jones, Lewis, Bodington, Gismorzen, Grocer. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Boddie, Victoria st, Morthy Tydd

Jones, Thomas, Derby, Furniture Broker. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Hextall, Fals st, Derby

Kearley, James, Salford, Corn Miller. Sept 26 at 2 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, Norfolk st, Manchester

King, Henry George, Abbott st, Kingsland, Wholesale Drugist. Sept 26 at 4 at offices of Wells, Paternoster row

Kinnerson, Thomas, Bliton, Cowkeeper. Sept 25 at 11 at the Globe Inn, Mount Pleasant, Bliton. Bowen, Bliton

Kirk, George Atkins, Leicester, Elastic Web Weaver. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Lowby and Co, Market place, Leicester

Leeming, Ann, Bickenhead, Currier. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Downham, Hamilton sq, Bickenhead

Lockwood, John, Fulstone, York, Woollen Merchant. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Iveson and Mellor, Queen st, Huddersfield

Lowrie, William Randall, Norfolk terrace, Cabitt Town, Firewood Dealer. Sept 19 at 10 at offices of Steadman and Walton, Hoxton sq, Hoxton

Mayall, James William, Robert Mayall, and Eli Harrop, Manchester, Yarn Agents. Sept 25 at 2.30 at the King's Arms Hotel, Yorkshire st, Oldham. Ponsoby and Carlie, Oldham

McMullen, James, Liverpool, Grocer. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Lord st, Liverpool

Midgley, Thomas Duesbury, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ale Merchant. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of Pickering, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull. Walker and Smith, Hull

Netcott, William, Bristol, Bootmaker. Sept 24 at 2 at offices of Sibley, Exchange west, Bristol

Owen, John, Bollington, Cheshire, Farmer. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Pottar and Lowe, Mosley st, Manchester

Perry, Evan, Vronhaug, Denbigh, Farmer. Sept 21 at 10 at the Wynnet Arms Hotel, Ruthin. Lloyd and Roberts, Ruthin

Payne, William, Queen Victoria st, Jeweller. Oct 2 at 11 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Roxworth, Chesapeake

Pendeford, Alfred, Farnham, Surrey, Carpenter. Sept 19 at 12 at offices of Durbridge, Farnham rd, Guildford

Pillips, Edward, Bolton Brow, Halifax, Draper. Sept 27 at 3 at offices of Longbottom, Halifax

Poynton, Abraham, New Bedford, Nottingham, Brewer. Sept 30 at 4 at offices of Acton, Victoria st, Nottingham

Prosser, Benjamin, Oulton, Worcester, Farmer. Sept 17 at 11 at offices of Parker, Foregate st, Worcester

Rider, Frederic William, Leeds, Piano Dealer. Sept 20 at 4 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Hewson

Rowland, William Henry, East Teignmouth, Devon, Grocer. Sept 26 at 12 at the Bude Haven Hotel, Exeter. Francis and Bator, Newton Abbot

Rowles, Edwin, Bristol, Boat Builder. Sept 19 at 12 at offices of Benson, Broad st, Bristol

Saville, John, Bridgegate, Leeds, Builder. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Butler and Middleton, Park sq, Leeds

Shakespeare, George, Wolverhampton, General Wheelwright. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Willcock, Queen's chambers, North st, Wolverhampton

Shepherd, Thomas Fox, Barnsley, Share Broker. Sept 23 at 11 at offices of Dibb and Co, Regent st, Barnsley

Shepley, Charles, Liversedge, York, Joiner. Sept 23 at 3 at offices of Chadwick and Sons, Church st, Dewsbury

Steer, Abraham, South Norwood Park, Builder. Sept 17 at 2 at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen st, Lincoln's inn fields. Kinn and Co, Chancery lane

Stringer, John, Latchford, Cheshire, Baker. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Davies and Co, Market place, Warrington

Summers, Joseph Edward, Hastings, Waiter. Sept 26 at 1 at offices of Whitehall, Union st, Portsea

Swift, Charles Isaac, High st, Camden town, Bootmaker. Sept 23 at 11 at offices of Denton and Co, Gray's inn sq

Taylor, Ralph Lees, Penkull, Stafford, Beerhouse Keeper. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Tennant and Co, Chespside, Hanley

Thompson, William, Dewsbury, Wool Merchant. Sept 23 at 11 at offices of Chadwick and Sons, Church st, Dewsbury

Thorne, S.rah, Brewood, Stafford, Schoolmistress. Sept 20 at 12 at offices of Seymour, Dean st, Brewood

Todd, John, South Shields, Bolider. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Wawn, Barrington st, South Shields

Turnbull, Walter, William Fenton, and Mary Fenton, Sunderland, Drapers. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Fairclough, West Sunnside

Vessey, William Arnold, Aston, nr Birmingham, Baker. Sept 18 at 12 at offices of Ladbury, Newhall st, Birmingham

Waddington, John, Bradford, Yarn Agent. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Berry and Robinson, Charles st, Bradford

Walker, William, Rotherham, Builder. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Blean, Figtire chambers, Sheffield

Wane, James, Eckstone, Lancashire, Joiner. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Chorley and Finch, Fox st, Preston

Ward, Smith, Darlington, Leather Merchant. Sept 24 at 11 at the Lecture Room, Central buildings, Darlington. Wooley

Warner, Edwin George, High st, Notting hill gate, Fancy Stationer. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Lockyer, Gresham buildings, Baring hall st

Whalley, Henry Taylor, and William Sandham, Chorley, Lancashire, Railway Wagon Builders. Sept 20 at 4.30 at the Royal Oak Hotel, Market st, Chorley. Jackson, Chorley

Whitehead, James, Liverpool, Hairdresser. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Green, Clayton sq, Liverpool

Whitehead, Robert, Bolton, Great Grimby, Mattress Maker. Sept 24 at 12 at offices of Haddelsey and Haddelsey, Royal Dock chansen, Great Grimby

Widell, Andrews, High st, High st, Shadwell, Boarding house Keeper. Sept 19 at 4 at offices of Ogle, Worship st, Finsbury sq

## SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoa thickened yet weakened with starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors, H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

## PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. G. H. JONES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

67, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, LONDON

(Immediately opposite the British Museum).

Has obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for his perfectly painless system of adapting (Prize Medal, London and Paris)

ARTIFICIAL TEETH BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Pamphlet Gratis and Post-free.

## EDE AND SON

ROBE MAKERS



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

To His Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench Corporation of London, &c.

SOLICITORS' AND REGISTRARS' GOWNS.

HABITERS' AND QUEEN'S COUNSELL'S DITTO.

CORPORATION ROBES, UNIVERSITY & CLERGY GOWNS, &c. ESTABLISHED 1689.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.